ERN WORLD.

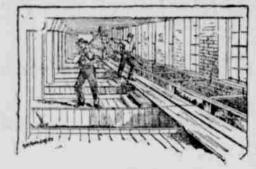
Immensity of the Great Plant and the System with Which Everything Is Conducted-The Process of Receiving, Ship-



HE Chicago Stock Yards deserves to be classed as No. 1 of the second sewonders of world. The great me-tropolis of the in-

land Western world abounds in wonders - in beautiful and massive buildings, splendid drive-ways and boulevards connecting system of magnificent park-, un squaled on the earth; a growth and development that has broken the record of the ages, and made Tyre and Carthage appear instanti-cant, despite the centuries of antique mold which have rendered them venerable; a fut-ure of which no one of the numerous surviving astrologers who were present at her Birth dares on tithe horoscope of her coming greath ss-and the one and only place for the successful holding of the World's

These and scores of other attractions of the Garden City arrest the attention, ex-eite the astonishment, and command the respect of all visitors, yet in many regards the Union Stock Yards surpasses them all. The numerous trails crossing the broad Western prairies, along which cattle were once driven to find a market in the populous East, have, one by one, disappeared, to give place to long railroad lines and sysnes, all focusing in that wonderful city that, like a huge loadstone, attracts to



ENOCKING DOWN THE STEERS.

herself the wealth and energy and progress

hogs, 1,360,862 sheep, and 55,333 horses, and

THE UNION STOCK YARDS yard is provided for Texas cattle during the summer months, and they are not allowed to come in contact with other stock. This is to prevent the possible spread of diseases which prevail among the cattle of the far

Cattle shipped to the yards are accompa-nied by some one to look after them, but sheep and hogs are sometimes unattended.

matters of decided interest are the great packing houses.

Of these there are several located to the westward of the yards, across the tracks of the transit line. The stock-yards are mals into the stalls, using long poles for packing houses.

Of these there are several located to the westward of the yards, across the tracks of the transit line. The stock-yards are estimated to give employment to 20,000 men, of whom by far the greater portion are engaged in the slaughter and packing houses. The winter season is the time tor



WASHING THE DRESSED BELLP

and are fed and watered at certain places packing pork, and then about 20 per cent. more men are worked than during the summer. Very fair wages are paid; laboron the way, the bill for the same following the car and being collected with the ers receive \$1.75 per day, while skilled workmen, butchers and others, are paid \$4 freight. By whatever railway they arrive the and 25. These wages are well

men

stock-cars are switched upon the transit line and brought at once to the yards, where their living freight is unloaded and placed in pens. These pens, which vary in size to suit different consignments, are laid out in divisions and blocks, after the manner of cities, and are reached by intersecting streets or lanes, furnished with innumerable gates, by the opening and closing of which stock can readily be driven to any desired point. The pens are provided with racks and troughs for feeding and watering the stock. Every pen has its own waterpipe, the supply coming from artesian wells, of which there are several in the yards, with a tower and pumping system.

The unloading, driving, yarding, feeding, watering weighing, reloading, all work in fact, is performed by the employes of the Stock Yards Company, who number more than 1,000. For this the only charge is a "yardage fee" of eight cents each for hogs and sheep, and twenty-five cents for cattle. This fee is paid but once, of the vast country of which she is the recognized center.

Last year the twenty trunk lines terminating at Chicago brought there in 210,807 tas. 2.611.543 cattle, 96,086 calves, 4,921,712 small one when it is remembered that it carried away, to be staughtered in other edities and towns, and distributed upon of what is by far the greatest market of its farms, 968,385 cattle, 23,663 calves, 1,751,829 kind in the world. Indeed, nothing



working

rapidly

INTERIOR OF A REFEIGERATOR CAR.

their labor peculiarly effective. During the great strike at the packing houses a few years ago outside men, highly recom-mended as skilled butchers, were employed, but were found to be vastly inferior to the regular operators. In these mammoth establishments divis-

ion of labor is the rule and the great secret of success. Every man and boy has a particular duty to per orm, which blends har-moniously with that of others, and accomplishes, in the aggregate, great results. Cleanliness is the watchword, and every thing is done as neatly as the nature of the business permits. In this respect the slaughtering at the Stock Yards surpasses that of smaller institutions, which lack the mechanical appliances and the highly trained labor. A thorough examination of any one of the packing houses will convince the most fastidious that the long rows of beef, pork and mutton in the huse cooling ooms are, literally speaking, "Good enough

The modus operand in the different establishments being essentially the same, a description of one will suffice for all. That of Armour & Co. is the most extensive, and some figures as to the magnitude of their business may not be uninteresting. and at the same time will give the render an idea of the extent of the packing inter-

Their buildings cover 40 acres, and contain 125 acres of floorage. There are 30 acres of chili-room and cold storage area, with a storage capacity of 120,000 tons of dressed meat. In 1888 they killed 1.140,000 hogs, 561.200 cattle, and 164,540 sheep, and sold \$58,000,000 worth of products. To accomplish this and prepare the various products for market, a force of men and boys, varying from 5,000 in the summer to 6.000 in the winter were employed.

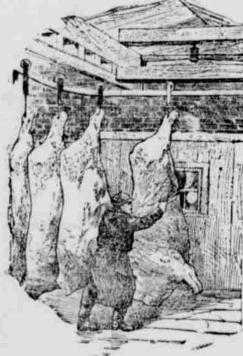
The packing firms buy the stock they slaughter in the yards in the same way as others, and employ for that purpose a large number of men, who must be excellent udges of the kind of animals they are purchasing. These buyers command large salaries. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are each

purchased by a different set of men.
At the packing houses there are extensive pens for stock, from which they are removed is required to the interior of the buildings. At Armour's the cattle pens, which are ele The offices of the company are in a large building, wherein are also located nearly vated somewhat above the ground, are filled from time to time in the following all of the various commission firms doing rather novel manner: A large, fine-looking steer, who has been specially trained for the service, leaves a little shed, where he stands during the day, and approaches the large inclosure into which cattle have been driv en from the yards to the eastward. At the proper moment the gate is thrown open and a number of the cattle permitted to pass out into the open space. All created things seem to have a sort of confidence in those of their own species and when the animal which the guile of designing man has transformed in-to a "confidence steer," or "steerer," walks away toward the incline leading to what is to them the gate of death, his con fiding and unsuspecting companions un-hesitatingly follow him. At the critical moment he turns aside and retraces his steps to his shed, while the others pass on to their doom. Much the same system is used in the case of sheep, a fine specimen called "Per" being used as the decoy. It is difficult to stand prosperity or properly an preciate one's advantages. Occasionally the confidence steer becomes indolent and neglects his business. When he no longe performs his work in a satisfactory manner he shares the same fate allotted to neg-lectful human employes—his "head is cut off," and that in a literal sense. One day he is forced through the cate from which he has so often turned away, and shares the fate to which he has led so many thousands of his kind, while his successor in office proceeds to take possession of the

After the cattle reach the elevated pens

SKINNING THE ANIMALS.

for the transportion of which 78.174 tem could render it profitable to cars were required. In addition to this, the company. A record of every transacvast quantities of dressed meat were ship-ped, for which purpose a large number of refrigerator cars were employed, one single firm of packers owning and operating



WEIGHING AND CUTTING INTO QUARTERS

nearly 2,000 of them, to say nothing of the cured ments transported in ordinary cars. None of the ra lway systems have direct connection with the Yards, which are reached by a circuit, or belt system of railroad, owned and operated by the company, and intersecting them all. The tranchises and rights of way were acquired long ago. when the city was small in comparison to its present extent, and property comparatively valueless. To secure them now would be well-nigh impossible and would require an outlay of many millions of dol-lars. Originally this belt line, or transit system, was outside the city, but recent annexations of territory have brought the greater part of it within the corporate

In the early history of Chicago the livestock business was transacted at numerous small yards upon her outskirts. The pres-ent yards were built in 1865 and opened for business on Christmas day of that year. They are situated about five miles from the business center in the town of Lake, which, in July last, was formally annexed to the city. They are easy of access, being reached by steam railways and several lines of street cars. The yards mainly cover the ground from Thirty-ninth street south to Forty-fifth street, and from Halsted street west to Center avenue. They comprise 320 acres. They can accommodate at one time 25,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs, 12,000 sheep and 2,000 horses. The pens for the sheep and numerous stalls for the horses are under cover, the others being open. Vast as the yards are they have sometimes been over-crowded, as on Nov. 19, 1888, when 20,068

cattle were received. Texas and the Territories furnish a large share of the cattle, except during the win-ter months, when the receipts are mainly "native," that is, cattle grown or fattened in It loois, Iowa, and other of the surrounding States. In oledience to the law, a separate

hogs, 601,241 sheep, and 52,866 horses, but the universal prevalence of systion is accurately kept, and all the method and care of a bank is employed, so that everything is done with the greatest dispatch and the least possible labor and ex-

> business at the Yards. These last number over 100, and have connected with them more than 500 different men. The selling and buying is done through the commis-sion men. When the market is brisk the buyers seek the sellers, and the reverse when sales are slow. There are two daily stock papers pub-shed at the Yards—the Review and Droers' Journal, and the latter has just erected a new and very handsome building.

> The banks transact the financial business. Of these the National Live stock Bank is as perfect in its appointments and elegant in its fittings as the best of city banking There is a fine hotel, the Transit House, on the grounds. This, together with the restaurant in the main building -everything, in fact, except the barber shops and fruit stands, which are farmed out-is operated by the company, and, as in the

> case of feed for the stock a good round price is charged for everything.
>
> The Stock Yards have recently become quite a market for noises. Several firms operate large sale-stables there, and have auction sales twice a week. This branch of the business is rapidly increasing. The Stock Yards proper are entered through a rather pretentious stone gateway. It is said to have cost \$14,000, but hardly seems to justify so large an ex-

> It was not for some years after the yards were opened for business that any considerable amount of slaughtering was done



ONE OF THE GREAT COOLING BOOMS.

there. Now, however, this and kindred they are, in warm weather, thoroughly industries have grown to proportions far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. Indeed, after the visitor has glanced over the vast area of pens, which, with their connecting avenues, present rather a monotonous appearance, the next

that purpose.

The man whose rather unpleasant duty it is to dispatch the beeves uses a heavy siedge, with which he strikes them a smart blow in the forehead, crushing the skuil. The stunned animal is then grappled with a chain, raised by means of a pulley, and swung forward upon the floor, where his throat is cut.

throat is cut.

Having been partly skinned upon the floor the carcass is raised on a gambrel and the work completed. The viscera are pixed in hand-cars and drawn away to another room, where the tallow is removed, and such portions as are valuable for food or a sings are separated and prepared for the next process.

next process.

After being thoroughly dressed the carsses are cut in half and passed along on the overhead rollers. They are thoroughly washed and then propelled onward to the huge cooling-room, where they are hung in long avenues until the animal heat is en-

From the cooling room the sides of beef are distributed, some to the city markets, some to be cut up for canning and dried beef, while a large portion are shipped in refrigerator cars. This last process is an interesting one, and is done in a remarkably short time. From the cooling rooms the sides are pushed out late a low room. the sides are pushed out into a long room adjac at to the tracks where the cars are standing. Before a small wooden office they are stopped upon a small detached portion of the metal track which carries the rollers. This connects with a scale, and in a lew seconds the weight has been taken an I a numbered tab placed upon the side. With marvelous dexterity a man then cuts the side into quarters, I aving only a small portion to hold them together until they each the outer plat orm, where the work is completed, and they are carried into the refrigerator cars and hung up for shipment. In the same establishments an inferior class of cattle, largely from Texas, are killed for canning purposes. These are sometimes shot with a rifle instead of beng knocked down with a sledge.

Hogs are dispatched much more rapidly and with less ceremony than cattle. Two men stand in a crowded pen and attach ropes to the hind legs of the porkers, another pulls a cord and the squeeling ani-mal is drawn upward and carried forward by a small traveling wheel above. The "sticker," who is but a few feet away, kills them with one thrust of a very keen-bladed knife, which severs the jugular vein and produces speedy death. As many as ten ire thus dispatched in the space of

As soon as life has departed the car-casses are lowered into a tank of boiling water. By the time they have been pushed through to the jurther end they are suf-ficiently scalded, and are removed and placed upon an endless chain, which carries them lorward through an ingenious machine consisting of a number of re-volving metal wheels. Thes are set at dif-ferent angles, above, below, and at the sides, and by rubbing thin plates of steel against the carcasses remove the greater

ortion of the bristles. Emerging from this machine, the hog asses through the hands or four men, who in a dexterous manner remove the remain-ing bristles. The head is then almost severed and the careass hoisted upon a gam-brel and moved along by overhead pulleys. The act of disemboweling occupies but a few seconds; the head is removed, the carcass thoroughly washed and sent forward to the cooling-room, where it is allowed to remain for twenty-four hours before it is

The men who do this use enormous cleavers and exhibit a strength and dexterity which is marvelous. Three blows suffice to sever the ham, the shoulder and to cut the side in two. The hams and shoulders are then trimmed, while the sides go to another table, where the ribs and lean portions are removed and the remainder cut up for salt pork of bacon.

tered in a day, which number can be don bled when desired by using a duplicate set

of machinery and appliances. From 1,700 to 2,000 sheep are daily killed at Armour's. The throats of the animals are cut and they are allowed to bleed to One man removes a skin unassisted and in a very short space of time. Comparatively little ice is used at the packing houses, the temperature being re-duced by means of machinery made for that

urpose and operated by powerful engines. Whatever may be said about "grinding nonopolies," the stock yards and packingouses have done great things for Chicago, nd the whole country for that matter. The farmer may not get an adequate price for his stock, and the packers may be responsi-ble for it, as the Senatorial Committee is trying to establish; but the consumer, whose name is legion, certainly gets better meats and at a lower price than would be possible if they did not exist

DWIGHT BALDWIN.

## Napoleon's Brig.

On the steamer Eureka, which arrived from the southern coast the other morning, were two passengers from Monterey, named George Baker and John Roach. Both are divers, and the story of their latest exploit in Monterey is, if true, strange indeed. The men left here about four weeks ago in the schooner Rose Sparks to work on the wreck of the Ventura, which went ashore some months ago near Point Sur, a distance of about twenty-six miles below Monterey. They put into Monterey to get a supply of powder, and while anchored in the bay the discovery was accidentally made that they were just over the wreck of some vessel. Baker and Roach donned their diving suits, and were at first little gratified at their discovery, there being little left of the vessel to explore.

They kept digging away at the remains, however, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing considerable copper and iron piled up on the deck of the Rose Sparks. When the news of finding the wreck spread to the town of Monterey boats of nearly every description put off to the schooner, and the men were surrounded by Frenchmen of all ages and sizes, who had lived in Monterey for years, and many of whom remembered the vessel well. She was a brigantine, they said, and went into port on fire in 1834. All hands abandoned her, the Frenchmen said, and were fortunate enough to escape. What made the wreck precious in the eyes of the natives of France, they said, was the fact that, although when lost she was sailing under the Mexican flag, she was in reality the vessel which bore Napoleon from his exile on the Isle of Elba to France.

The vessel on which the Emperor and his friends sailed from Elba was a brig, and was called the Inconstant. Be this as it may, nothing can shake the faith of the old residents of Monterey from the belief that the Natalia is the original vessel. Those who were rich enough to purchase small bits of copper and iron from Baker did so, and others begged so hard that they were given small specimens which they carried away in delight, and will no doubt treasure as relies of the once-loved and great Emperor. They account for the change of name by the fact that the versel was sold to the Mexican Government. The Rose Sparks will be due here in about two weeeks with a cargo of copper and iron taken from the wreck .- San Francisco Chronicle.

## THE REALM OF FASHION

LADIES' STYLES FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WEAR.

ome Handsome Toilets for Cool Weather -How to Dress Our Children-Complexion Artists-Gorgeous Turkish Baths for



really prettier than the rural ones of the past summer. It is only about one person in flity who looks really well in the gowns affected at the inshionable resorts. Many a girl who looks so charming in town doesn't bear the fierce light of the country well, nor does dishevelled hair as invariably prove sightly on her, as it does with the heroines conventional novels. Much fun has been made of the dandies, who are at least passmade of the dandies, who are at least passable in ordinary attire, but are often comic when suddenly come upon elad in gorgeous and fli-fitting blazers, battered-looking hats, and the turn-down collars of flannel shirts. They are bettered in appearance now that they have resumed the garb of cooler weather in the city. We have happily bid farewell for a while, also, to those awaid caps and top-tilted sailor hats worn by the girls. The agency of absurdity seems by the girls. The acme of absurdity seems to have been reached in the high-crowned, narrow-brimmed hats that ladies were at the seaside and in the mountains, balanced on their eyebrows. One awful example recalled was that of a white sailor hat of this description; which had a brim in name only, and a ribbon band an eighth of a yard wide. How much more artistic are the hat and bonnet shown in this sketch of two ladies attired for an afternoon round of formal calls. The hat was gray, with a lighter feather in the same color, and the bonnet was a small velvet affair, both being new models in millinery. The brief mantle is a double coachman cape of cloth, with a standing collar, and the gown is camel's hair with velvet figures raised in the manner of some of the finer new fabrics. The fabric of the other dress is of the same sor with a deep ruffle of embossed velvet. Let the authentic information be added that fashion doesn't sanction the collarless dresses for the street. Those semi-low cut bodices have been carried over from the summer by a few injudicious dressers; but they are not considered good form, and should be condemned just as the outlandish Mother Hubbard and Dolly Varden whimsicalities were a few years ago. Decollete bodices may be deemed tolerable and even



ATTIMED FOR PORMAL CALLS.

such a thing on the promonade is agreeable.

Excepting the spooks and spiritualists of the Diss-Debar stamp, there are no greater humbugs telerated by the community than the complexion artists whose stuffy little rooms abound in the district of feminine shopping. The amount of mischief these men and women accomplish is simply inealculable. If the worthless stuffs done up in miraculously labeled bottles and jars were harmless (and of course there are really beneficial preparations in the mar-ket) their traffic would not be so helinous; but they are allowed to swindle the guilible women and girls out of their money and impose upon them lotions that burn and blister the skin, ruin the hair, and very often derange the entire system. I was not aware of all this a week agn. One has to grow the plant experience for herself. I have had some school friends visiting me from the West. One was a pretty woman under twenty-five, who, after the customary time of mourning, is gradually getting into colors again, and beginning to look about for a second hus-band, although I wouldn't let her know that such is my observation for the world. Grace has a remarkably pretty face, the only blemish being a small but thriving mustache of the same golden blonde as her hair. The down growth is such a vexation to her that she never goes on the street without a veil, and positively refuses to see company before candle-light. Our confi-dences have been growing old and mellow for the last ten years. When Grace came to visit me we slept together, and in one of our all-night talks she told me of her trouble. I knew at once, or thought I knew. the thing to be done to remove the grievance, and told her so. The next morning I took her to see a complexion artist. Madame was a Hungarian Jewess, with a bunchy figure, an ill-fitting black gown, a most untidy pair of shoes, an oleaginous complexion and a pair of the plumpest hands you can imagine, copiously jeweled with gold rings. She received us in a darken-ed parlor; did a lot of rambling talk about superfluous hair and the danger ladies incurred in attemptints to remove it barber fashion; told us the old story about having only the best people in New York society for her customers, and paid herself a great many more compliments than modesty should have allowed. Becoming impatient. I asked her what she claimed to do, and for an answer she took a seidlitz powder for an answer she took a sending powder box from a cabinet and displayed what at first seemed to be red wax plates such as dentists use to straighten crooked teeth. On the convex or outer side of each was a rambling growth of hair, which the fat old impostor had the effrontery to tell us she had removed from the laces and arms of her high-born patrons. The assertion was so absurdly funny that I laughed out-

"Sure." she said. "I give you my word. All these hairs I have removed myself." Here was a chance for my friend, and she

seized it.
"I don't doubt it, madam," she said, "that you removed them, but you must have had a Chicago hog for your subject. Those hairs never grow on any American woman."
This was more than the Hungarian lady could endure, and she clapped the tin cover on the box with a click, rose to her feet, with a jerk opened the parior door, and invited us to "please go out," which we did with alacrity, after a 'eigned struggle and her assistance in opening the street door.

How to dress our children is not a puzzle by reason of the expense question alone. Parents with plenty of money with which

to embelish their youngsters are often bothered to decide what is suitable. The tendency of every mother is to adorn her little daughters. She may consent to abjure Fauntleroyism for her boys and sacrifice their curls to her sense of the fitness of masculine things; she may put them into the sailor blouses and knee breeches of current style, as shown in the illustration; but for her offspring of the other sex she devises more elaborate costumes. The vertitable little colle in the picture is arrayed for a juvenile party. The gown is a dainty lace affair, puffed at the shoulders and exposing the arms for a space between the short sleeves and long gloves. She seems to have a choice of two applicants for her hand in a dance, and that recalls the fact that her happy situation, in that respect, is the reverse of the one in which her grown-up sisters too often find themselves at a ball. Complimentary to the grace of at a bail. Complimentary to the grace of the gentier sex is the fact that nearly all of them can dance well until they are matrons if they care to, while tew men can do it without awkwardness at any time of life, and are pretty sure to give up trying soon after they come of age. A dancing master has devised a polka and a quadrille in which one man serves for two feminine partners. In the case of the round dance, he has taken a suggestion from the popular mili-tary schottische commonly called "dancing in the barn." He has ingeniously devised steps which will result in a harmonious trio if it be skillfully done. The quad-like is an easier accomplishment, the tripists going through with a series of evolutions not es-sentially different from those ordinarily achieved by couples in the standard lan-

ciers. past week, and has come to the conclusion that the new city tollets for the street are Gorgeous are several of the ladies' Turkish bathing establishments of the fashi on-able type, and in them you can see the neatest things extant in washerwomen. They are chosen for healthy presentability. to begin with, and are dressed in becoming uniforms, from the prettily capped and costumed girl who ushers you into the ante-room, to the muscular, bare-armed one who attends you in bathing and rubbing departments. The height of luxury is attained in several of the rival baths, and our swell women are the customers who make business profitable. By means of a small tip and a large lump of taffy I got the



ARRAYED FOR A JUVENILE PARTY.

mistress of the lounging-room at a Turkish bath to tell us some gossip. According to this mercenary long-tongue, Mrs. Langtry is one of the most persistent bathers who came to the e-tablishmen She might fail to keep an engagement with some famous frock-maker, but with her bathing mistress

An excellent out-door tollet, which would be too showy for street wear if made up in light colors, but which is modest and be-coming as carried out in Louisine silk, trimmed with narrow black velvet and tied with tiny cows, is depleted. The hat is of a new shape, too, and is covered with silk to match the gown. The child's dress is a simple and pretty model in light fringe about two inches long, vigorously frizzed, and turned down over the dress coffar. Fashion has some thoughts of drawing woman's hair down to the nape of the neck again—a change that would be by no means generally welcome. Most faces are so much improved by the little pyramid of pretty soft curls above the forehead that we should simply stand agnast at our own ill-tayored looks if these were removed, while to retain a few curis on the top and have a mass of plaits or coils behind makes the head appear large and ungracefully shaped. requiring moreover, an unusually plentiful crop of hair to look adequate without pad-ding or artificial additions.

"I can give you a plan," said an accom-plished belle. "which happily combines the high and low styles, avoids all strain, and for which the indigenous growth, if a fairly plentiful crop, is ample without pads or artificial additions. The hair is divided into three parts, the middle piece being the width of the forehead immediately behind the fringe, but tapering off to nothing a little above the nape of the neck. First, the hair from the sides is brushed smoothly back and tied quite low; then the middle piece is made into five or six curls, rolled up, and prettily arranged on the top of the head, after which the tied ends are divided into four and arranged in rolls down the back, the two first being placed side by side immediately below the front curis, and the remainder one above the other, so that the coiffure narrows a little to the bottom. Care should be taken, however, to make the bottom roll full and outstanding, so that the hair may take a graceful straight



outline, not curving in with the shape of the head."-Daisy Dart, in Chicago Ledger,

## The Richest Bostonian.

The richest man in Boston to-day is Fred L. Ames. He is a nephew of Oakes Ames and a son of Oliver Ames. He inherited a goodly fortune from his father, who, in connection with his brother Oakes, was a pioneer in Union Pacific and other railroad operations. He has a country house at North Easton and a city house on Commonwealth avenue. His operations in erecting magnificent buildings in Boston for business purposes have been the talk of the town. He has enormous railread interests in the West, and is an unpretentious, retiring man, of splendid business ability. He is worth \$30,000,-000. Oliver Ames, the present Governor, is a cousin of Fred L. Ames and different from him, is a pretentious, ambitious man, with political aspirations. It is said that he will endeavor to go to Congress in order to use his influence towards vindicating his father from the vote of censure passed upon him for his connection with the Credit Mobilier. He also has a country house at North Easton and a magnificent residence on Commonwealth avenue. He is worth \$10,000,000 .-Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

It is never clearing weather for the man who doesn't mean to clear up his